

**Highlights:**

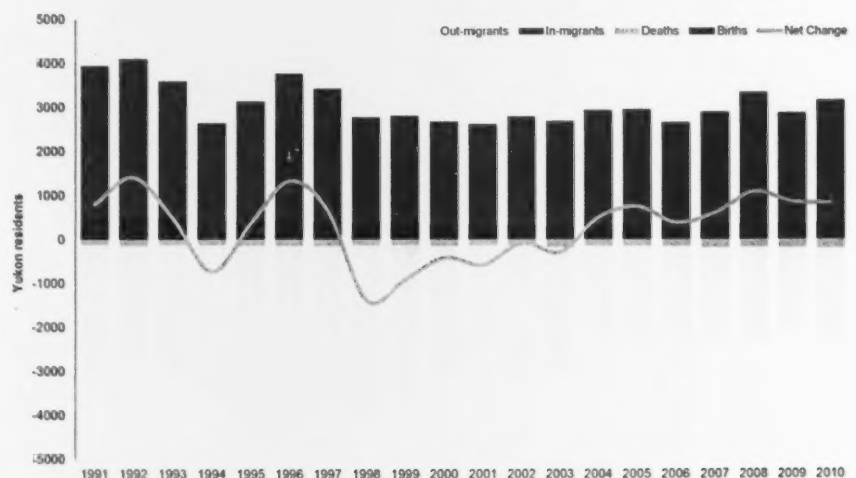
- From June '09 to June '10 Yukon's population increased by 2.4%.
- The population grew because of a positive net migration of 652 and natural increase of 174 people.
- The majority of migration to, from, and within Yukon happens between Whitehorse and another area.
- A high percentage of population turnover happens in Yukoners between ages 25 and 35.

**Components of Population Change****How the population has changed since...**

	2009	2005	2000	1995
Population, June of Year	34,157	31,222	30,896	31,569
Plus In-migrants	2,785	13,136	25,412	38,837
Minus Out-migrants	2,133	10,264	23,176	38,638
Plus Births	380	1,799	3,491	5,517
Minus Deaths	206	916	1,661	2,368
Statistical Adjustment	1	7	22	67
<b>Population, June 2010</b>	<b>34,984</b>	<b>34,984</b>	<b>34,984</b>	<b>34,984</b>

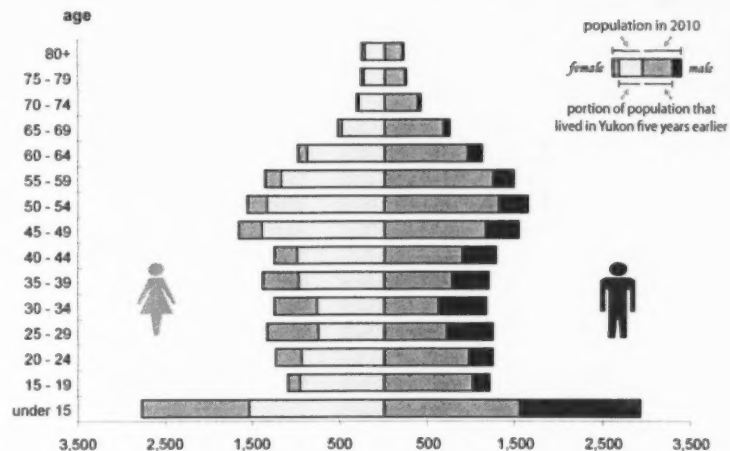
- The June 2010 Yukon population was 34,984. While in the past 15 years this number has risen by 3,415 people, over 38,000 individuals have moved in to and out of Yukon since 1995.
- Population change in Yukon is influenced by the ratio of births to deaths, but the largest driver of population change is migration.

- Since 2004, positive population change (births plus in-migrants) has been greater than negative population change (deaths plus out-migrants).
- The effect of the Faro mine closure in 1997 can be seen in the large increase of out-migration beginning in 1998.
- The chart on the right shows decreasing numbers of births while the number of deaths has increased gradually over the past twenty years; however, these changes are a minor portion of the overall change in population.
- 2010's net increase of 827 people over 2009 is comprised of 380 births and 2,785 in-migrants minus 206 deaths and 2,133 out-migrants.

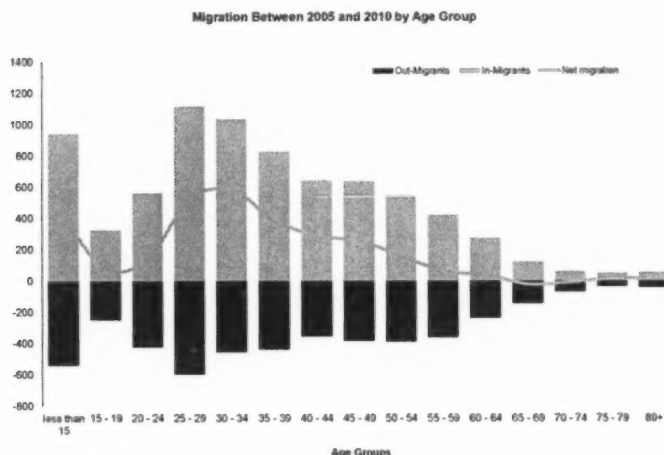
**Components of June Population Change**

## Population Change 2005 - 2010 by Age and Sex

- 75% of the female Yukon population and 72% of the male population in 2010 were residents of Yukon in 2005.
- Age has a sizeable impact on population turnover in Yukon - young adults between 25 and 35 are the least likely to have been in the population five years earlier; this likelihood increases with age.
- The portion of the 'under 15' population that lived in Yukon five years earlier is smaller due mainly to births; 1,673 babies were born between 2005 and 2010. In that same time period the 'under 15' age category experienced a positive net migration of 404 and there were 3,086 non-migrants.



## Migration 2005 - 2010 by Age



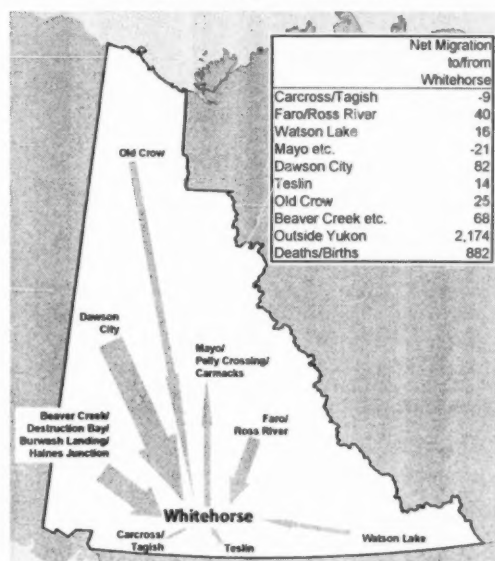
- A high percentage of population turnover (in-migration plus out-migration) takes place between ages 25 and 35, tapering off as age groups increase (this can also be seen in the above population pyramid).
- Net migration peaked in the '30-34' age group at 584 and was lowest in the '65-69' age group at -20.
- The 'under 15' group as well as age groups between 25 and 35 showed high positive net migration, perhaps indicating an inflow of young families.

## Migration within Yukon

- Between 2005 and 2010 1,466 people have moved between communities within Yukon.
- 52% of those who moved within Yukon between '05 and '10 moved to Whitehorse; 38% of movers moved away. The remaining 10% moved between communities.

Note that this map only shows net migration *between* Whitehorse and other Yukon communities; if the map were to include representation of the net migration to Whitehorse from outside of Yukon, the arrow would be larger than the whole map.

### Migration Between Whitehorse and Communities, 2005 - 2010



Note: net migration is represented by width, not area, of arrow.

## Population Change by Community

- This table shows the components of population change for each community (not in relation to Whitehorse, as was shown on the previous page).
- Beaver Creek had a turnover (in-migrants plus out-

migrants) of 112 between 2005 and 2010; at 93% of the 2005 population, this was the highest percent of turnover; however, the overall community population only changed -1.7%.

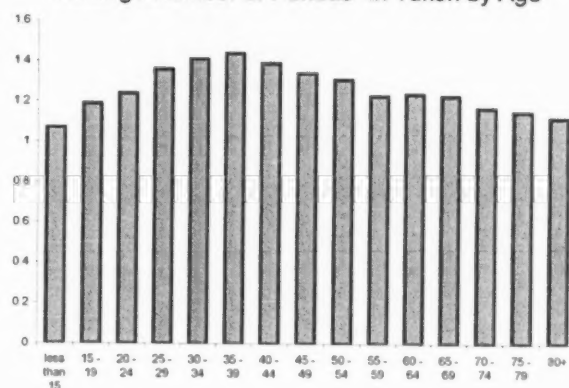
Community of residence	2010 Pop	2005 Pop	Non-migrants	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net-migration	Births	Deaths	Net Pop Change
Beaver Creek	118	120	60	54	58	-4	4	2	-2
Burwash Landing	114	89	57	50	28	22	7	4	25
Carcross	450	444	277	157	139	18	16	28	6
Carmacks	485	378	287	164	82	82	34	9	107
Destruction Bay	55	59	34	19	23	-4	2	2	-4
Dawson City	1,967	1,825	1,277	602	504	98	88	44	142
Faro	430	381	253	156	116	40	21	12	49
Haines Junction	871	817	586	246	197	49	39	34	54
Mayo	439	378	286	141	80	61	12	12	61
Marsh Lake	392	336	223	161	101	60	8	12	56
Old Crow	277	259	155	108	89	19	14	15	18
Other Yukon*	103	111	52	51	54	-3	0	5	-8
Pelly Crossing	348	281	204	114	70	44	30	7	67
Ross River	378	345	264	97	68	29	17	13	33
Tagish	211	187	113	94	60	34	4	14	24
Teslin	478	417	281	172	114	58	25	22	61
Whitehorse	26,266	23,270	18,454	6,539	4,247	2,292	1,273	569	2,996
Watson Lake	1,602	1,522	1,098	425	380	45	79	44	80
Outside Yukon**	0	0	0	-126	-68	-58	126	68	0
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>34,984</b>	<b>31,219</b>	<b>23,961</b>	<b>9,224</b>	<b>6,342</b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>3,765</b>

\* "Other Yukon" includes communities such as Champagne, Elsa, Johnson's Crossing, Keno City, Stewart Crossing and Swift River.

\*\* "Outside Yukon" includes people who moved to and away from Yukon between 2005 and 2010 and those who were born/died as Yukon residents outside of Yukon.

## Returning Yukoners

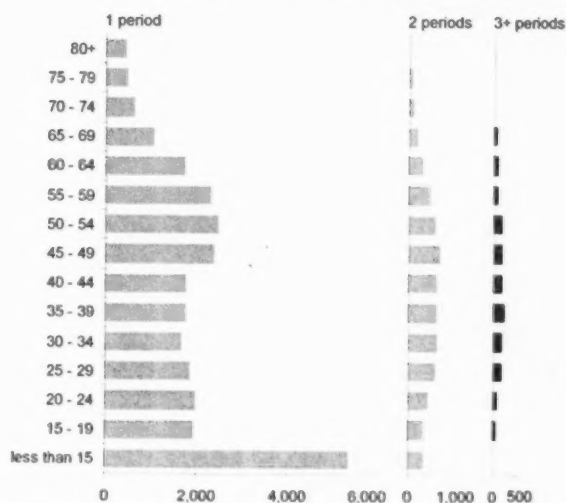
Average Number of Periods\* in Yukon by Age



- The average number of periods of continuous residency in Yukon peaks in the 35-39 age group at 1.44 periods per Yukoner.
- Men on average have 0.12 more periods of continuous residency in Yukon than Women (1.32 vs. 1.2).
- 'Repeat Yukoners' are more likely to be male than female; over twice as many males have 3+ periods of residency than females (1,095 males vs. 472 females).

- 79% of 2010 Yukoners have never left and come back (1 period), 17% have left and come back once (2 periods), and 4% have left and come back twice or more (3+ periods).
- 9% of 30-34 year-olds have had 3+ periods of residency.

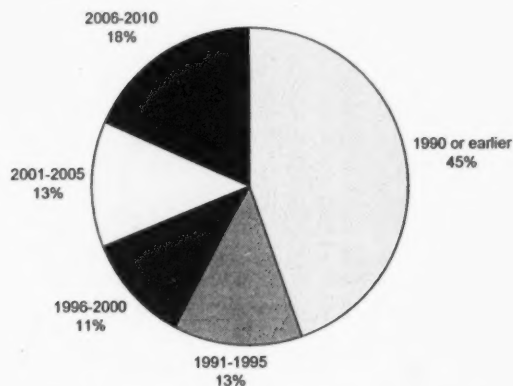
Number of Periods\* in Yukon by Age



\*Periods are defined as a length of time in the Yukon Health Care files, unbroken by a period of 6 or more months. As data for continuous residency only goes back to 1990, periods away from Yukon before that date are not reflected here.

## Earliest Year of Residency

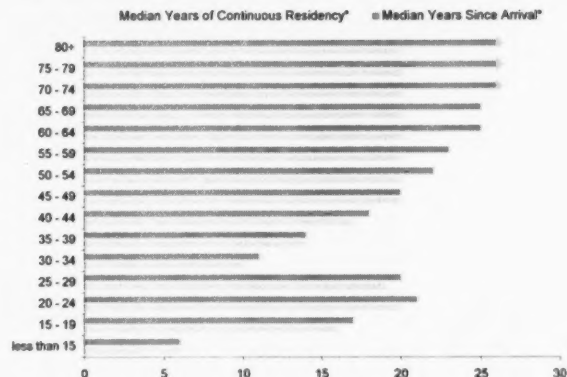
2010 Population by Earliest Year of Residency



- Forty-five percent (15,605) of the 2010 Yukon population was born in or moved to Yukon in or before 1990.
- Another 13% arrived between '91 and '95; 11% between '96 and '00; 13% between '01 and '05 and 18% between '06 and '10.

## Median Length of Residency

2010 Population by Type and Length of Residency



\*Data for years of continuous residency begins at 1990 and for earliest residency at 1984; therefore the median lengths of residency cannot be calculated beyond 20 and 26 years, respectively.

- There is not much difference between males and females by age group, except for ages between 25 and 34 where females' median years of continuous residency is three years less than males.

## Other Sources of Yukon Migration Information

- **Census 2006 Publication**  
Snapshot data on Yukon movers and migrants; includes information on inter- and intra- provincial migration.  
<http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/mobility06.pdf>
- **StatsCan - Quarterly Demographic Estimates**  
Data for all provinces and territories; information based on Census 2006 numbers. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/g1-002-x/g1-002-x2010004-eng.pdf>

Information Sheet 77.10 - July '11

